Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1835. [No. 2,469.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattles, Rights and Credits of JOHN MONRO MITCHELL, late Lieutenant in the European Regiment of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1835.

H. E SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all, and singular, the Goods, and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of WILLIAM MILES, late of Cochin, in the East Indies, and a clerk in the Office of the Collector of Dharwar, may be granted to *William Fenwick*, Esq., Registrar of this Hon'ble Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,---Dated this 12th day of March, 1835.

D. B. SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

SPRAGUE, FRITH AND Co. have just received, a further supply of WEISS's improved Enema Syringes, which they have the pleasure to offer, at the following reduced rates, viz:

	Cash price Rs
Small Pewter Syringe in neat Mahogany case	25
Do. Brass do in do	30
Superior do. do. do. in do	35
Do do. do. in do. brass bound	40
Larger size do. do. in do	50
White Metal do. in do. Brass bound	45
Patent Poison and Enema Syringe in do. do.	70
Do. Transfusion do in do	50

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

FOR Sale, by the undersiged; Bills of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 60 days sight, on Messrs. COUTTS and Co. London, in setts of £1,000 and £500, at the Exchange of 1 | 11d per rupee. Remittances from Purchasers at Outstations will be received, through the Pay Office of Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
BOMBAY, 18*th March*, 1835.

SCOTCH POTATOES.

IN very fine order, packed in small baskets, just landed from the Ship "John Campbell" direct from Clyde, sailed 15th November, may be had on application to the Warehouse-keeper of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co. Price 3 Rs per Basket, Cash.

DADY's BUILDINGS, 18*th March*, 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 550 per butt, for Cash.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., General Palmer's Claret in three dozen cases, at Rs 36 per case, for cash.

BOMBAY, 18*th March*, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Dewan of His Highness, the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 14th July, 1835, corresponding with the 32d Anny 1010 next, receive Sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds of Jaffna Tobacco, consisting of 328 English pounds each, annually, for the use of the Travancore Government from the 14th August, 1835, corresponding with the 31st Auddy 1010, to the 4th August 1837, corresponding with the 31st Auddy 1012.

The quality of the Tobacco should be half Gallee and half Puttanum good, and of the last growth, merchantable, and fit for Travancore consumption.

The Tenders will specify the rate at which each Toond will be delivered into the Godowns of the Sirkar at Quilon and Porcand.

The Tobacco to be supplied from the 31st Pretansy, corresponding with the 14th October, to the 20th Pungoony, corresponding with the 31st March, in each year.

The contractor will be required to give unexceptionable securities for the due performance of his contract.

An advance equal to the value of 2000 Toonds will be given at the commencement of each year of the contract, and the supply of one year will be paid for, on delivery of the whole quantity: and such Individual whose Tender may be accepted, will be required to attend at the Dewan's Cutcherry either in person or by Attorney, for the purpose of executing the deed of contract.

The contract must be concluded within one month, after the acceptance of any particular Tender.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government.

(Signed) SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Trevandrum, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

(A true copy)
JOHN CALDECOTT,
Commercial Agent.

ખબર હીઆંથી આપીએચજે

કેંબલે આલંમ તરાવેનકોરનાં રાજનો દેવાંન (તારીખ ૩૨ મી આની ૧૦૧૦) એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૫ શુંધી મોરબંધ પરપોજલો તરાવેંન કોરની શરકાર શરૂં ૪૦૦૦ ટુંનડ જા પરનાં તંમબાકું તે દર એક ટુનડ અંગરે જી રતલ ૩૨૮ પરમાંણેનો દર વરશ પો ચાડવાને શાર તારીખ ૩૧ મી આદી ૧૦૧૦ એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૫ થીતે (તારીખ ૩૧ મી ઓદી ૧૦૧૨) એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૫ શુદી ની મુદતનુ આપશે તે લેશે *

તે તંમબાકુનાં જડાનો અરધો ગાલીનો તથા અરધો પતામનો શારો લેવો તથા છેલી પાકનો તથા વેંપાર જોગ તથા તરાવેનકોરની કામ લાએકનો *

પરપોજલમો દર એક ટુંનડ પર માંણેનો ભાવ લખવો તે શ્રી કુઇલાંન તથા પારેકાંનદની શરકારની વખારમો પોચતો કરી આપવો *

તે તંમબાકુ દર વરશ (તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીસેંબરશી) એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી અકટોંબરથી ભરવા માંડવો તે તારીખ ૨૦ મી જંનગોની એટલે ૩૧ મી મારચ શુધી પુરો કરી આપવો *

અમલદારને અમલો પુરો કરી આ પરા શાર વગર વાંધાનાં શારા જંમીનો આપવા *

૨૦૦ ટુંનડની બરાબર કીમત પર માંણે અમલદારની દર વરશની શુંરવાતે અવજ અગાઉ આપશે તથા એક વરશ નો બધો તંમબાકુ પોહોચેઆથી રપીઆ આપશે જેનું પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ધણીએ દેવાંનની કચેરીનો પોતે અથવા તેનાં વકીલે અમલદારનુ કાગલ કરી આપવા શારૂં હાજર થાવું *

એ અમલનો જંહાંશુધી કોઇ બીજા અમલદારને કબુલ થાએ તે પછી જંહાં એકનો પુરો થશે તાંહાંશુધી બીજાનું અમલદારે ચલાવવું *

એ પરપોજલ ઉપર એમ લખવું જે એ પરપોજલ તરાવેનકોરનાં શરકારનાં કામ શાર જરૂરનાં તંમબાકુનું છે *

(શહી) શુબરૂ *
દેવાંન *

તરાવેંનકોર તારીખ ૧૭ લી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૫ *

ખરી નકલ *

જે—કાલ્ડીકોટ *
વેપાર ખાતાંનો આંકતીઓ *

ON Wednesday next, the 25th instant at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a variety of goods, consisting of Breakfast and Dinner Services, Dessert Services spare Hot Water Plates, Stone Jugs, Indian Shades, a great variety of spare Saddlery, Bridles, Martingales, &c. &c. Paint Brushes, Large and small Pocket Compasses, a varied assortment of Household Furniture, Neck stocks and numerous other property.

ALSO,

About 100 Pieces of Prime Hams recently imported.

AT NOON,

Any carriages or Cattle that may offer.

NESBIT LANE, 18*th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Thursday, the 26th of March, instant, at CLARE HALL, Byculla, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, a considerable portion of the Household Furniture and property of G. W. ANDERSON, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, consisting of Sundry Articles of Plate and Plated Ware, Dining, Breakfast and Sofa Tables, Sideboard, Chairs, Couches, Skreens, an Ottoman, Hanging Lamps, a few valuable Oil Paintings in rich Gilt frames, Prints, Bed Room, and Dressing Room Furniture, a new large sized Bengal Mat, a collection of old Persian Books, and Manuscripts, a large sized Chinese Gong, Cooking Utensils and Furniture, Stable Apparatus, and unless previously disposed of, a Bay Arab Horse 7 years old, sound and quiet, and suitable for a Lady's Horse, a Grey Arab Buggy Horse, and an English Built Stanhope and horse.

N. B. The Property will be on view on Monday, the 23d Inst. and following days, from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M., and Catalogues may be had on the premises, or, at the office of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co.

BOMBAY, 18*th March*, 1835.

Freight or Passage to London touching at the Cape.

THE well known fast sailing Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 tons burthen, has very superior accommodations and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Gisborne, Menzies and Co. or to Capt. ANDREWS, at their Office.

RAMPART ROW, 18*th March*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHIER Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for passengers, carries a surgeon, and will be despatched again in all April. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, or ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 18*th March*, 1835.

For Passage to London.

THE Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander: will be dispatched for the above port on the 25th inst. Plans of the spacious accommodations of this fine vessel, which has an experienced Surgeon attached, may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*

BOMBAY, 18*th March*, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday next, the 23rd Instant, at their Rooms, part of the effects of the late R. C. MONEY, Esq. deceased, amongst which, are Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, a Box of Minerals with Book and apparatus, Gold Spectacles, an Eight day clock, Palanquins, Books, Wearing apparel, Cooking Utensils.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, two young fresh Arab Horses, lately imported from Bussorah belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. Durnford of the Royal Engineers.

N. B. The Horses may be seen at any time, on application to Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Thursday, the 19th March, YATES AND Co. will sell the remains of an Invoice of Saddlery, 500 pieces of Cambric, superfine Blue, Black, Scarlet and Drab Broad Cloths, Europe Turbands, Bed Ticking, Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, various articles of Furniture, a square Piano Forte, a Grand ditto, a quantity of Russia Drill articles Glassware, a lot of Music, 50 prime Hams, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A large Chesnut Horse, a Java Poney, a Grey Poney, a Bay do. with Sadule and Bridle, a child's do. with Saddle, a second hand Buggy, and any other cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

FOR SALE.

TWO remarkable fine Fox hounds. Apply to Mr. YATES.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

FOR SALE—A handsome Bay Arab Colt, 14¼—price moderate; a pair of large and fast carriage horses, color grey, and quiet.

A Grey Arab Saddle Horse.

A Java Pony, with Saddle and Bridle.

Particulars at YATES and Co's.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

FOR Sale—Messrs. BAPOO GUNPUTJEE AND Co. have just received on commission, per La Nymph, from Bordeaux, the following articles of the first quality:—

Balguerie and Co's best Cognac Brandy.... .. ....12 Rs. per doz.
Best Claret.... ..14 " per doz.
Maraschino .....24 " per doz.

For particulars, apply at their office in Tamarind Lane.

BOMBAY, 17*th March*, 1835.

YATES AND CO.

FOR sale—The following Cuddy and other Stores:—Fresh Salmon, Salt do., Salt Beef and Pork, Pickles, Sauces, Hams and Cheese, Dried herbs, Oysters, Lobsters, Bottled fruits.

And lately received from China,—very superior Black and Green Teas,

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

FOR sale.—A very handsome, strong and high bred Bay Arab Horse, with beautiful action, fourteen hands, one inch high, warranted perfectly sound, gentle, and quiet, not 8 years old, and has carried a Lady—a trial will be given, reference at this office.

Gazette Office, 18*th March*, 1835.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., beg respectfully to inform the public, that they intend to close their business on the 1st May 1835, up to which period, they will sell off their goods, for *ready money only, at Prime cost.*

Messrs. H. and Co., request that all claims against them be sent in before the 1st April 1835; and that all sums of money due to them, be paid by the 1st April next, in default of which legal measures will be adopted to enforce payment.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT,
Sole Executor and Administrator.

ALLEPPY, 24*th Jan.*, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., COLABA, 18*th March*, 1835.

TO LET.

A House in Rampart-row lately occupied by James McAdam, Esq. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the manager for the consigners of the Goods, per Ship *Sultan*, Captain C. D. RICE, from Calcutta, the remainder part of the said Goods or Cargo, consisting of Bengal Raw Silk, Cotton and Silk Piece goods, sugar and Rice in Bags, Gunny in Bales, Dry Ginger and Nagkessor in Robins, and Nutmegs in a chest, which being damaged, will be sold by Public Auction commencing from Tuesday the 24th March Instant, at the Godowns of Mr. Henshaw's screws, on account of the underwriters.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st The highest bidder to be the purchaser.

2d Terms ready money, and the Lots to be cleared away within 4 days, from the date of Sale and in default thereof, the Lots uncleared, will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

BOMBAY, 18*th March*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

ONE upper-roomed and commodious House in Nesbit Lane opposite to Messrs. Leggett and Co's. Bakery.

Do. a lower do. next to the Gazette Office.

For particulars, apply to Moroba Sewjee, at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET—That well known commodious house, in Apollo Street, recently occupied by the late Mr BROOKS, and which has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is excellently adapted either for a place of business or a dwelling house. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, or FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esqrs., at the office of the latter in the Fort.

Bombay, 18*th March*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ...,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 18*th March*, 1835.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Grant, Grand Cross of Hanover, and one of His Majesty's most Hon'ble Privy Councillors hath been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Office of Governor of Bombay, and its dependencies, on the resignation of the same by the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Clare, it is therefore hereby proclaimed that the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Clare having this day resigned the said Office, the Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Grant, has on the date hereof, received charge of the Government of Bombay, and its dependencies, and taken the Oaths and his Seat under the usual Salute from the Garrison: and all persons are required to obey the said Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Grant, as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17*th March* 1835.

No. 140 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following appointments to be made on the personal staff of the Right Honorable the Governor.

Major Orlando Felix (unattached), to be private secretary.

Major William Havelock, 4th Dragoons, to act as Military Secretary, until further Orders.

Lieutenant Cuthbert Davidson, 66th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be Aid-de-Camp, pending a reference that has been made to the Governor General of India.

Major O. Felix to be Aid-de-Camp, until further orders.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt

CORRESPONDENCE.

REGIMENTAL QUARTER MASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I should feel obliged by any of your Military readers informing me whether the custom which obtains in some Regiments of bringing the Quarter Master on duty as "*orderly officer of the day*" is strictly in accordance with the Regulations of the service.

There is a G. O. bearing date the 27th October 1807, by which it appears that the *Interpreter* of a Native Battalion is available for all duties that do not detach him from Head Quarters; but, as that order was issued at a time when Interpreters did not hold the appointment of *Regimental Quarter Master* and *Paymaster* as they do at present, I humbly opine that the rule can no longer be considered applicable to them.—The reasons which have led me to form this opinion are briefly these:—the orderly Officer of the day is required to inspect and march off the Guards in the morning; to receive all reports regarding them during the day; to visit and inspect the Regimental Guards; Hospital and Lines in the evening, and to make a written report of their condition on the following morning to the Commanding officer. In the event of the *Long Roll* being beaten, either as an alarm of fire or for any other reason, he is to *fall in* with the Quarter Guard, and remain on the alert till the cause which called him there shall cease to exist. To do all this, it is necessary that he should remain in cantonments during the whole period of his tour of duty.—The duties of a Quarter Master are as follow. In his capacity of Interpreter he has to read the articles of war to the Regiment on the first of every month, and to attend all Regimental Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry; as Paymaster, it is his business to prepare the papers necessary for drawing the Pay of the Regiment, and to distribute it, when received, to the orderlies of Companies. As Quarter Master, he is obliged to prefer Indents, periodically, on the Commissary of Ordnance for Military Stores, and on the Commissariat, as occasions may arise, for Camp equipage and carriage. He has, moreover, the personal superintendance of the Regimental School, and the immediate charge of all Stores belonging to the Regiment, and is expected to be ready at all times to furnish the Commanding Officer with whatever information he may require on any and every point connected with his *tria-juncta-in-uno* appointment. Having thus briefly stated the nature of the duties required of the Orderly Officer of the day and of the Quarter Master respectively, I shall proceed to show how these, when performed by the same person, may interfere with each other in such a manner as to be productive of considerable inconvenience.

We will suppose, for instance, that a Regiment is stationed at the Head Quarters of a Division, and that the General Officer and Divisional Staff live in a Town distant four miles from cantonments,—as is the case at a station not many hundred miles from the one whence I am writing this. The Divisional Paymaster gives notice that he will be prepared to pay a certain Corps on a certain day. The Officers and men of that Corps receive the notification with unbounded deligh and are anxiously expecting the cash, when lo! a circumstance occurs to delay the payment. What is it? Why, the Quarter Master is on duty as *Orderly Officer* and cannot quit Cantonments to go and draw the pay. On another occasion the pay is drawn and lodged in the Quarter Guard, and on the following morning is brought to the Regimental Paymaster's Office for the purpose of being made over to the orderlies of Companies. These latter are squatted on their hams, busily employed in reckoning over the amount of their respective bags when—hark!—there's the *Long Roll*! By Heavens! the Lines are on fire!—"The devil they are?" exclaims the Quarter Master; "then I must be off like a shot, for, thanks to my unlucky stars, here I am again *Orderly Officer of the day*!"—Saying this, he mounts his horse, and scampers off to the Quarter Guard, leaving the Rupees, annas and pies, to take care of themselves. In most Regiments it is customary to have a Parade every Saturday evening for the inspection of arms, accoutrements, and necessaries. The commanding Officer, having dismounted, goes down each Company to examine the men's belts, muskets, pouches, &c. &c. He comes suddenly to a Sepoy whose accoutrements are none of the newest or best looking, and wishing to know when they were received from the stores, turns round to his Staff (whose duty it is to follow, close at his heels) to obtain the requisite information. The Adjutant alone is present, and he possesses no knowledge on the subject, the thing being altogether out of his province. Where is the Quarter Master? asks the Commanding Officer. He is on duty, Sir, replies the Adjutant, and is now going his rounds as *Orderly Officer of the day*! The Collector makes a requisition for a Detachment to proceed with the least possible delay to a certain place, where disturbances are apprehended. The General Officer receives the Requisition in the forenoon, and the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General issues a Division Order on the subject which reaches Cantonments at five o'Clock in the evening. The necessary Indents for Camp Equipage and Carriage, are directed to be furnished forthwith: Whose business is it to furnish them? Why, the Quarter Master's. But he is engaged on the performance of another duty. What is it? He is visiting the Regimental Guards, Hospital and Lines, as *Orderly officer of the day*!

Were it necessary, many similar instances might be adduced, but these few will, I trust, sufficiently prove that, as the duties of a Quarter Master and of an Orderly Officer of the day, are so completely at variance, the two characters should never be united in the same person. But it may be objected that the instances I have here brought forward are of rare occurrence. What then? The very possibility of their occurring shows the absurdity of the system, and I most sincerely hope that, should this letter meet the eyes of those who possess the power of setting the point at rest, they will adopt the necessary measures to do so, and not suffer those who will not take the trouble of thinking for themselves, to continue a system introduced eight and twenty years ago, under circumstances which have long since, ceased to exist.

A SUBALTERN.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "LORD CLARE'S SCHOLARSHIPS."

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	
The Honorable Sir John Wither Awdry, Knight.	500
James Farish, Esquire..	500
Lieutenant G. Pope.....	100
The Venerable Archdeacon Carr.....	100
The Reverend Mr. Jeffreys.....	100
The Honorable Sir Herbert Compton, Knight.	500
The Honorable James Sutherland, Esquire...	500
The Honorable Edward Irouside, Esquire...	500
John Warden, Esquire	200
Col. Lodwick	200
John Wedderburn, Esq	200
B. Doveton, Esq.....	200
W. H. Wathen, Esq.....	200
The Revd. Mr. Fletcher..	50
Captain W. Jacob.....	50
John Vaupell, Esq.....	100
C. Smyttan, Esq.....	200
G. W. Anderson, Esq...	200
The Revd. Mr. Young.....	100
L. R. Reid, Esq.....	200
The Revd. Mr. Stevenson.....	50
Dr. Heddle.....	100
Sir Charles Malcolm..... ..	100
Thomas Williamson, Esq.....	100
A. S. LeMessurier, Esq	200
Col. J. Salter.....	100
The Revd. Mr. Laurie.....	50
Lieut. Col. Wood.....	100
Charles Norris, Esq	200
Manackjee Cursetjee, Esq.....	50
Col. J. Valiant,.....	50
W. J. Lumsden, Esq.....	250
D. A. Eisdale, Esq.....	150
Col. Russell.....	100
John Williams, Esq.....	100
H. Fawcett, Esq	100
J. Scott, Esq.....	100
Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.....	1500
Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq.....	1000
Vinaick Gungadher Shastree.....	1000
Cursetjee Adaseer, Esq.....	500
Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.....	1000
Pestonjee and Nanabhoy Framjee, Esqrs.. ..	500
Cursetjee Jemsetjee, Esq.....	500
Mohomed Ally Rogay, Esq.....	1000
Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq.....	1000
Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq.....	700
Muncherjee Pestonjee.....	350
Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esq.....	500
Mohomed Ibrahim Muckba, Esq.....	300
Moteechund Ameechund.....	500
Khemchund Moteechund.....	250
Viccajee Merjee, Esq.....	500
Hormasjee Bhicajee, Esq.....	500
Nowrojee Jemsetjee, Esq.....	250
Cursetjee Rustomjee.....	250
J. and M. Nowrojee.....	200
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy.....	200
Mohamed Seyd Rogay.....	200
Bhimjee Dewjee.....	300
Madowdass Runchordass.....	200
Devidass Hurjeevandass.....	150
Merwanjee Hormajee, late Native Agent to the Commercial Dept. at Surat.....	200
Total Rs.	20,150.

16*th March*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Ahmednuggur on the 13th March, the Lady of Captain Mackintosh of a son.

At Baroda, on the 9th March, the Lady of Captain Clunes 12th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Died in the fort on the morning of the 14th inst., Jane the Lady of William Keys Fogerty Esqr. Surgeon, aged 26 years.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. C. Hunter, Native Vetr, Batt., from Dapoolie.
Capt. H. J. Woodward, B. E. Regt., from Poonah.
Capt. A. Mc. D. Elder, B. E. Regt., from Ditto,
Capt. W. Macan, 6th Regt. N. I., from Bhewndy.
Capt. W. M. Lyster, 2 Queen's Royals, from England.
Capt. W. C. Freeman, 2d Grs, Regt., from Sholapore.
Lieut. Col. Evan Jervis, 3rd Cavy., from Ootacumund.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. F. C. Hall, 4th Regt., to Nuggur.
Lieut. Knox, 4th Lt. Drs, to Kirkee.
Ensign R. LeGeyt, 5th Regt., N. I., to Poonah.
Colonel J. Salter, Staff. to Deesa.
Lieut. C. Hunter, 16th Regt., to Dapoolie.
Capt. J. F. Cumming, B. E. Regt., to Poonah.
Vety. Surgeon Hilton, Horse Brigade, to England.
Capt. R. Blood, 11th Regt., N. I., to Poonah.
Captain Maunsell, 6th Regt., to Bhewndy

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 13th. Ship Mona, P. Gill Master, from Liverpool, 11th November,

Do. Ship John Campbell, R. B. Cleiland Master, from Port Glasgow, 15th Nov.

Do. Ship Futty Halbaree, Tyeb Alley, Nacquedah from Siam, 24th January.

Do. 15th, Ship Col. Newall, C. Kill Master, from Calcutta 18th Dec. Madras 21st Jany. and Mangalore, 22d February.

Passengers.—Mrs. Jervis, Lieut. Col. Jervis, 3rd Cavy, Mr. S. Boomgardt, Mr. H. Labouchardine, 18 Natives, and 1 Arab,

Do. 16th, Brig Bridget, J. Crosbie Master, from Liverpool 27th Oct.

Passengers.—Mrs. Lyster, 2 Children, Capt. W. L. Lyster, Queen's Royals and 1 European Servant.

DEPARTURES.

March 15th. Barque Elizabeth, W. Kelso Master, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Passenger.—Mr. Carr.

Do. 16th, Ship Ganges, J. M. Ardlie Master, to London,

Passengers.—Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Haines and child, Lieut Douglas, Lieut. McKenzie, Lieut. Barker, Dr. T. Hilton, H. Arty. Ensign Milne, 7th Regt. and 1 servant.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Andromachie, and Buckinghamshire.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, John Hayes and Mary.
Do. Bengal,—Sultanna.
Do. Aboozeir.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Bordeaux.—LaGloria.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind.
Do. Malay Coast, Mackbar, and Fazell Kurrim,

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Andromache, 44 Guns, and Winchester, 52.
H. Co's. Ship, Receiving Hastings.—Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloops of War.—Coote.
Do. Do. Schooner.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—John Marsh, Caledonia, Otterspool, Andromache, Buckinghamshire, John Hayes, Mary, Tropic, Sarah, Prince Regent, John Campbell, Mona, Colonel Newall, and Bridget.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackbaar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Rupaall, Ann, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Lady Grant, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Fatta Allary, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Pittamber, Robt. Spankie, and Grab Dadloy.
Portuguese,—Man of War, Infanta Regent, and St. Anne.
French—LaGloria, Anacreon and Nymph,
American—Lady Sarah.
Brazilian—Amizade.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Fazell Kurrim, and Atite Rahimon.

ANOTHER FASHIONABLE PARTY.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Thursday last, a party of Fashionables, met at a house in Rampart Row, for the purpose of giving a grand farewell entertainment to the *Major Domo* of a formerly distinguished functionary, now about to quit this Country, for his native land. The entrance to the Ball room was brilliantly illuminated with emblematical devices; in the centre of which was the word farewell!!! * * * * * * * * * the last word was not very distinct, and being a foreign cognomen, we could not make it out—Upon entering the Ball Room, a scene of unusual magnificence burst upon the enraptured senses, to describe which is beyond the public powers of our pen, and we therefore leave it to the imagination of our readers.

At ½ past 9—the distinguished person to whom the entertainment was given, arrived, and his approach was announced by the Band striking up, *Auld lang syne*—Cards and dancing were the order of the evening, which passed away with the utmost hilarity. Mirth and joy were depicted on every countenance, whilst elegance and beauty lent their aid to enhance the fairy scene.—At the witching hour of 12 the Company adjourned to an adjoining apartment, in which

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Supper was served in a most superb style, every Member having brought his own knife, fork, and plate; the viands, wines, and brandies, were of the best quality, which the party seemed highly to appreciate—after the usual—*pat—riot—ic* toasts were given—Mr.——arose, and in proposing the health of the distinguished guest of the evening, made the following speech—Gentlemen and Ladies,—We are now about to celebrate the departure of our dear friend here on my right; his worth, abilities, and excellent heart, will long be remembered with feelings of pride and satisfaction, by those now assembled to do him honor—Gentlemen——Ladies——I—I—in short—I——here his voice failed him, and his feelings overpowered him, and he sat down amidst thunders of applause. After this pathetic attempt, several other speeches followed—some of them unfortunately broke down, in consequence of the intensity of the feeling of the speakers.

After Supper, dancing recommenced, and but for the following untoward event, the evening would have concluded as it began—During the flowing mazes of a Country dance, the dexter heel of Mr.—— came in sharp contact, with the sinister shin of Mr.——who, in the excitement of the moment, taxed him with ungentlemanly conduct. Mr.——was ordered to withdraw, and upon his refusal, was expelled with considerable velocity. Upon his arrival at the bottom of the stairs, boiling and bursting with indignation at the insult he had received, he recommenced his ascent (but in rather slower time than he achieved the descent) in order to punish the aggressor; Mr.—— then told him to depart in peace, and the immediate answer was—"a *facer*" which floored Mr.——, now Mr. Editor,

When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.

The battle front with brazen fury raged, for some time, and the dauntless arm of Mr.——put the other to ignominous flight, the unfortunate having received in the affray, sundry damages on his visonary organs, and likewise several demolitions of the outward structure of his visage—Our hero then returned with applause to the company and was received in the manner his bravery deserved——with open arms!!! The party did not disperse, till Phœbus scared away with his rosy coursers,—the lagging shades of Nox.

Your's,
INCOGNITO

Bombay, 16th March, 1835.

N. B—The speech of the *Major Domo* is too long to insert, but the substance was, that he had endeavoured to do all in his power, to tread in the steps of the *Major Domos* who had gone before him—with what success, they could best judge.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.		SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131		130½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	109½		109
Do. No. 321, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	107		106¾
Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....			
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½	*at*	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109¾		109½
Bills on England.....	2s.		2s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107½		107⅝
Bills on Madras 30 days, ...	101¼		101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½		210½
Spanish dollars per 100,.....	2212		221
Sovereign each,.....	11		10[illegible]

HIGH WATER TABLE.

March 1835.	A. M.	P. M
18th Wednesday.....	1 38	1 52
19th Thursday.....	2 10	2 29
20th Friday.....	2 49	3 11

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are, the *Mona*, P. Hill, Master, from Liverpool the 11th November, on the 13th,—the *John Campbell*, R. B. Cleiland, Master, from Glasgow the 15th November, on the 14th,—the *Futty Hulbaree*, from Siam the 24th January, also on the 14th,—the *Col. Newall*, C. Keil, Master, from Calcutta the 18th Dec. on the 15th,—and the Brig *Bridget*, J. Crosbie, Master, from Liverpool the 27th October, on the 16th instant. The Passengers by those Ships are:

Per the Col. Newall,—Mrs. Jervis, Lieut. Col. Jervis, 3rd Cavalry, Mr. S. Boomgardt, H. Labouchardier, 18 Natives, and 1 Arab.
Per the Bridget, Mrs. Lyster, 2 Children,—Capt. W. Lyster, Queen's Royals, and 1 European Servant.

THE *Earl of Clare* embarked yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, on board H. M. Ship *Melville*, for England, on which occasion the usual salute was fired.

Sir Robert Grant, the new Governor, took the oaths of office, yesterday.

IN our last notice of the revolution at *Goa* we left the individual who was said to have been the leader of it, at the old City of Goa. But it would appear he did not remain any length of time there. No sooner had he taken possession of the arsenal, and the magazines, and set at liberty the prisoners, than he directed his course, at the head of his troops, towards Pangim. On his way there he ordered the Regiment which was stationed at *Gaspar Dias*, to lay down their arms, but the men having refused to do so, orders were given to fire on them. Some field pieces were also brought to bear on the line of barracks, by which means, many were killed and wounded, and the barracks levelled to the ground. It is said that several of the men under the Military Governor's command, were also killed. The communication with the Provinces was immediately cut off. On the 5th, the Military Governor and half a dozen of persons of his party, passed a resolution declaring all the decrees which had come from Portugal, null and void, and appointed a new Government consisting of Don Manoel, as President, Col. Joaõ Casimiro, the Ex-Fizico, Mor Jozé Rebeiro, and Friar Francisco Constantino, as members, and the Ex-Dezembargador Moreira, as Secretary. In consequence of this, all the people from Pangim, and the neighbouring villages, as well as most part of the principal families of *Bardes*, and other Provinces, were obliged to leave their homes and to proceed to Vingorla and other places, for shelter and for safety.

The country is now in a complete state of anarchy. The shops and houses at Pangim were broken open and robbed, and acts of violence and pillage were being perpetrated every hour. There is in fact no Government. Every public functionary was either obliged to fly, or live in hourly fear of being murdered. All the public offices were shut up, all business suspended, confusion reigned here, desolation there, and the town and country presents but one scene of misery and wretchedness.

A Deputation had arrived at Vingorla from Goa, composed of Col. Casimero and others, with a view to getting Don Manoel induced to return to Goa, to fill the appointment which the self-elected members of Government had nominated him to, but, at the date of our last account, Don Manoel had not made up his mind whether he should hazard the attempt, or take himself to Europe as he had at first intended.

It seems to be considered by some that Sr. Peres, in dismissing the Heads of Departments on his arrival at Goa, had acted without authority, and that the revolutionits were in some measure, justified in offering the resistance they did. Don Manoel could not, however, have been ignorant of the Law which was lately passed in Portugal with reference to individuals who had served *Don Miguel*, and must therefore if what is reported as to the part he took in the late insurrection be true, be held as sinning not only against a positive law, but lending his countenance to acts of insubordination which lead to the subversion of all good government.

The following is the project of the law we alluded to:

"Article 1. All individuals belonging to any corporations whatsoever, who with them requested the ex-Infant Don Miguel to declare himself King, or afterwards took the oath to him in their collegiate capacity; and also all persons in office who signed the rebellious act of the so called three Estates of the kingdom, or continued to serve after the said ex-Infant declared himself King, or, even not then serving him, accepted from him any title, decoration, or employ, shall be considered as having renounced the titles, decorations, or employments which they held before, without being able to found on them any right whatever.

"Art. 2. All employment hitherto conferred on individuals circumstanced as in the preceding article, shall be considered as provisional, and without any permanent effect; and if, for eminent services or other weighty reasons, they were appointed to offices from which they cannot be removed, their senoirity shall begin to be reckoned only from the date of their appointment.

"Art. 3 All enactments to the contrary are revoked."

WE regret to find that the Report regarding the invasion of the English settlements at the Cape of Good Hope, of which we spoke in our last, was but too well founded. In to-day's columns we give a detailed account of the whole affair.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readears to the account of the loss of the Calcutta *clipper*, *Sylph*, on the *Bintang* shore, on the 30th January last, and of the active assistance rendered by the H. C. Sloop of War *Clive*, to the crew; and in recovering the cargo of the Sylph. It will be found under our Singapore head.

BY the *Mona*, from Liverpool the 11th, and the *John Campbell*, from Port Glasgow the 15th November last, we have received our English Files up to the 12th of that month. The English Papers are chiefly occupied in commenting on the dinner lately given to *Lord Durham*, at Glasgow. That Nobleman seems to have become the leader of a party whose notions of liberty have left in the distance, the present Ministry, and all their intended reforms. The speech made by his Lordship at the dinner conveys *his* views with regard to the late reforms, as well as those which appear to him still to be necessary. He advocates the repeal of the Septennial act,—the purification of the Church Establishment of England and Ireland from all acknowledged abuses,—the reform of corporation abuses in England, and the strictest continuance in economy and retrenchment,—householder suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and throwing open the universities to Dissenters. He thus expresses his opinion of the present ministry and their management of affairs; "We have a liberal administration professing liberal principles, supported by an immense liberal majority in the House of Commons, and that majority returned by a liberal constituency, and yet, with a government so constituted, so maintained, and so supported, we have Ministers surrounded in every department by Tory subalterns. The patronage of the army and of the Church is still exercised by Tories, for the benefit of Tories. All appointments by bishops, judges, magistrates, lord lieutenants, are Tory. The diplomacy of the country is composed of nearly the same persons, as it was in the time of my Lord Liverpool, and is entirely Tory. In short, all the inferior instruments through which the liberal measures of a liberal Government are to be accomplished, are anti-liberal." In his speech he also touched on the late attack made by Lord Brougham, on his Lordship, and says many things of the wily Chancellor, that are not exactly complimentary. There is one passage in the address of the Trade's of Glasgow to his Lordship, which displays a degree of reflection and cool yet determined philosophy on the part of the Scotch, that must have surprised his Lordship somewhat, more particularly when contrasted with the impatient spirit displayed in the addresses and harangues of their more southern neighbours. The passage to which we allude is, as given in the *Examiner*, in the following words:—

"Let not your Lordship for a moment suppose that we are so inconsiderate as to expect all at once all that we innately feel an imperative right to claim—a full, fair, and free representation in Parliament, by the extension of the franchise to all who in any degree contribute to support the state, and advance the interests of the social compact. This we will ever claim; but in pity for the ignorance, the violent prejudices, and the heartless illiberality of those of the higher classes who look upon us as a degraded caste, we will be glad to acquire, by peaceable and constitutional means, and through the incessant droppings of imperishable truth, a gradual extension of our legitimate rights; and shall be happy, should your Lordship join with us, in deeming household suffrage, vote by ballot, and abridgement of the duration of Parliament, as measures now requisite, and which would satisfactorily lead to a better understanding among all classes of the community"

The Chancellor had thrown down the gauntlet to Lord Durham, and the latter has taken it up. The House of Lords is the arena where the combatants are to settle their differences. An account of the Glasgow dinner will be found under our European head.

The Lords had not sent in their report as to the late fire by which the Houses of Lords and Commons were burnt down, nor was it supposed they would do so until the meeting of Parliament. The general opinion in London seemed to be, that the fire was accidental. We refer our readers to an extract among our European news headed "Cooper's tales examined by the Lord Chancellor" which will give them an idea of the manner in which the press at home amuse themselves with the Chancellor.

The *French* Cabinet is changing daily: Louis Philip has travelled through the whole political zodiac in search of a man fit to be at the helm of affairs, but it has been his misfortune not to meet with one calculated for that office,—at least one who is so capable as himself of conducting the public business. *Thiers, Guizot, Humann, De Rigby* and *Duchatel* have all resigned, and nothing decisive was done up to the 12th November, in filling the appointments.

The *Spanish* ministry are said to be in much the same state of disorganization as the French. *De la Rosa* has tendered his resignation to the Queen Regent, and *Torevo* has been directed to form a new administration.

Portugal was tranquil. Admiral Napier, like another Alexander, wept because there was not another country to conquer, or another Don to *dish*, so he reluctantly made up his mind to turn his sword into a ploughshare, receive the amount of his prize money and pension (the former is said to be about £38,000) and carry his title of *Count* with him to his mother country.

The appointment of the Duke of *Terceira* to the chief command of the army, is said to have given much satisfaction.

The Chambers have passed a law excluding *Don Miguel* and his heirs from the throne of Portugal. Not one voice was raised against the project. The law in substance is as follows:—"The ex-Infante Don Miguel and his descendants are for ever excluded from the succession to the Portuguese Crown, &c. &c. Should he or they ever venture to enter the Portuguese territories, they and all who accompany them, shall be held guilty of high treason and tried by a council of war. The whole process shall be verbal, and not last more than twenty-four hours. Convicted of the fact, he and they are to be shot immediately afterwards. Any inhabitant who may meet the ex-Infante within the Portuguese territory may kill him, and he will receive a reward of ten contos, or about 2500*l.* sterling, for the delivery of his body. The same reward will be paid to whoever shall hand him over alive to the authorities. Any public functionary who may neglect to apprehend the Usurper shall be punished with death, or other minor punishment, &c."

Don Miguel has not yet lost hopes of regaining Portugal. He has been applying to the Italian Courts for the necessary assistance, but, as yet, has made but small progress. The emperor of Austria is opposed to the Don's views, so his chance in that quarter is but slender.

The *Dutch* also seem to be quarrelling among themselves as there is nothing else for them to do. An amendment was moved to the late speech of the king to the effect that the Chamber desired some further "political communication from His Majesty," to which reply was made that "if the safety and interest of the state might permit political communications" he should persevere in his usual conduct,—a reply which was deemed by no means satisfactory.

Accounts from the *West Indies* give not the most flattering hope of good results from the late emancipation act. The greater portion of the Negroes had refused to work, and were guilty of several acts of open outrage. At *Spanish Town*, the insubordination excited the greatest alarm. The stipendiary magistrates had such heavy duties to perform, that one half of them had died from over exertion and anxiety. The Negroes demand full and absolute freedom, and cannot see that they are free while they are bound to work as apprentices. The *Marquis Sligo*, the governor of Jamaica, has, it is said, represented to the Home authorities, the necessity of making some important changes in the machinery of the emancipation act.

Regarding the *Sultan*, and his grasping vassal, the *Times* has the following passage in a letter from a Correspondent:

"All thoughts of drawing the sword
"once more against the Pasha of Egypt,
"has been abandoned by the Sultan, in
"consequence of an accident, by which
"the Imperial sword left the side of the
"Royal bearer to drop into the Sea where
"it sank immediately. The Astrologers
"pronounced this to be a sign of the
"Prophet's will against war, and peace
"therefore is to be maintained."

The Spectator of the 25th Oct. has the following passage in reference to Mehemet Ali:

"Attention is again directed to the proceedings of MEHEMET ALI. It is stated that he has forwarded to the British and French Governments an exposé of the grievances he has endured at the hands of the Porte and of Russia. He maintains his ability to take Constantinople and defend it, single-handed, against Russia; and only asks the neutrality of France and England. He is at no loss for arguments to make out the advantage to those countries of having a powerful, active potentate, with a well-disciplined army of 160,000 men, capable of being largely recruited, in the place of a feeble vassal of the Czar. Really, the Egyptian seems to have weighty reasons on the side of his ambition; and perhaps it would be as well to let him try his hand at his mighty project. Its success would enliven, possibly improve, it could not deteriorate, the state of Turkey."

The *Dutch* and Belgian question does not seem to have yet been disposed of. The continental journals are said to contain rumours of a final settlement being at hand, but no particulars are given.

A *Swedish* gentleman of the name of *Lindenberg* had been sentenced to death for writing a libel on the King. An amelioration of the Law under which he was sentenced has been proposed to the Estates by the King. It is to the following effect;

"Every one who speaks or writes offensively against the King, the Queen, or him who is declared heir to the throne, shall be punished by imprisonment in a fortress, a time not less than two, or more than ten years, with or without loss of honor.

Athens, it has been resolved, is to be the seat of the Greek Government, and the King has laid the first stone of an edifice intended as a restoration of the Parthenon.

Col. Napier has been appointed Governor of the New South Australian Colony, and Captain J. Kennedy of the Engineers, is to be one of the Commissioners of Public lands in the Colony.

Government has granted to W. *Brunel* a sum of £250,000 bearing Interest at 3½ per cent, for the completion of the Thames Tunnel.

Earl Spencer and the *Earl of Derby* are both noticed in the Obituary for November. By the death of the former, Lord Althorp takes the title of Earl Spencer, and his seat in the House of Lords. The London Press is speculating on the question who will succeed his Lordship as leader of the House of Commons. Spring Rice is spoken of, but Mr. Abercrombie is the favorite.

By the death of the latter, Lord Stanley, his son, succeeds to the title, and Mr. Stanley (late Irish Secretary, and Secretary of State) now takes the title of Lord Stanley, by courtesy.

The appointment of Governor-general of India had not been filled on the 12th Nov. The *Times* says that the report that Lord Palmerston is to go out to India is again revived, at the West end of the Town: in

that case Lord Minto, it was said, would be appointed Secretary for foreign affairs.

Mr. Ellice, the Secretary at war, was, it was reported, about to retire from office, the state of his health being such as to render that step necessary. He is spoken of with much respect by all the London Press. Yet it is singular they never have the gift of discovering any merit in their public men, until they have lost, or are about to lose them. Mr. Ellice has been fortunate enough, however, to escape, during his short career in office, the castigation which his colleagues received and are receiving on all hands. Mr. Ellice was no political adventurer—he did not court popular applause, but in so far as wise and just measures went to secure it. The *Observer* pays him a compliment which must be more gratifying, because merited, than any encomium which the excited passions of the people may lead them to give to those noblemen who are now scouring the country in search of applause and adventure. The Observer thus speaks of him:

"It may not, perhaps, be known to the public at large, that, notwithstanding his unflinching economy in all matters in which economy could be beneficially exercised, he has, upon numerous occasions, signalized himself, whether as Secretary to the Treasury, or Secretary at War, by his exertions to give such a liberal and charitable construction to official regulations as would prevent many an old and faithful servant of the public from suffering a positive injustice by their too rigid enforcement. We speak it with no disrespect to the gentlemen who had the management of the Superannuation Allowance Department in the Treasury when we mention, what is known to many, that Mr. Ellice has again and again fought with them a hard battle for some worn-out public servant, or for some poor military officer, whose only claim on Mr. Ellice's advocacy was, that he was most deserving of it,—and that he had no Parliamentary or political influence on which he could rely for forcing his case upon the consideration of the Government."

The ship *Palambam*, Willis, from Bombay, had arrived at Deal on 6th November.

The celebrated *Doctor Francia* who has so long despotically ruled over *Paraguay* since the emancipation of Spanish America, and who is now in his 65th year, has just been married to the daughter of M. Durand, a merchant of Boyne. The Lady is to succeed to the husband's political authority, in case he dies without leaving any legitimate heir.

Dr. Dodson is appointed King's advocate.

A Native correspondent has favored us with the following copy of an Address presented by the Inhabitants of Surat to the Earl of Clare, on his retirement from the government, together with his Lordship's reply.

Translation of an Address from the people of Surat to the Right Hon'ble John Earl of Clare, Governor, &c. &c. &c.

We the undersigned Inhabitants of the fortunate city of Surat, beg to approach your Lordship's presence with the greatest respect by means of this address, and to represent that in as much as it is fitting and proper that the people of this world should return thanks to Almighty, God under all circumstances, for his continual mercies, so it is more especially a subject for praise and thanksgiving when Providence is kindly pleased to place them under the authority of beneficent and equitable Rulers, such as constitute your Lordship's Government at the present time, and it is therefore equally incumbent upon us to return our thanks for the kind consideration with which we have been treated, and the fostering care shewn towards us during the mild and beneficent sway of your Lordship's administration.

Indeed ever since your Lordship assumed the office of governor of the Presidency of Bombay, you have been pleased to extend your kind paternal solicitude alike to all the various subjects of your Government, and placed them equally under the shadow of your Equity, Justice and kindness, your Lordship has been pleased in so many respects to protect and cherish them, as it is impossible for us sufficiently to expatiate on or enumerate.

One of the many acts of your Lordship's goodness however we cannot pass over without noticing, for which we feel especially grateful, that is, when in the last year during the month of August, a dreadful inundation took place in this City which occasioned very great losses of various descriptions to its inhabitants, so much so that the houses of many persons fell down, and their property was carried away by the flood, by reason of which they were such sufferers in point of property as to be reduced to complete poverty; your Lordship and your Honorable Colleagues, taking into your humane consideration such distressed condition of your subjects, and after giving the case the fullest consideration, decided according to the most enlightened and liberal view which you took of the question, to extricate the people from the pitiable state of ruin and distress into which they had fallen—by the grant of a large sum of money—so that those persons who had been the greatest sufferers from this calamity were enabled to rebuild their dwellings, and those whose property had been carried off by the flood were reimbursed, and this distribution is still going on, and the healing effects of your Lordships kindness have been so great as to cause these unfortunates to lose all recollection of their own distress in the gratitude felt by them, for the kind consideration extended towards them by your enlightened Government—your Lordship may in fact be said to have given them a new existence.

We beg to represent to your Lordship that in truth had your Government not extended assistance to these distressed persons, no means would have remained to enable them to support themselves the remainder of their days, but they must have been reduced to the lowest degree of misery. All the inhabitants of this City, both great and small, have been greatly pleased to witness this very charitable act on the part of your Lordship, for at no time in the history of this Country has such humane assistance been afforded to those who have been ruined by similar calamities in former times, and under former Governments. We therefore take this opportunity of returning your Lordship our most grateful thanks for those many acts of kindness and protection experienced by all of us above alluded to, and which we request you will kindly deign to accept.

We now hear it reported, that your Lordship is about to return to your Native Country, and we therefore hope you will pardon us, your humble subjects in stating, that from the period of your Lordships accession to the Government of this presidency, you have, by your noble conduct, justice, and your mild administration, cherished and protected us, and that we are most thankful to you for the many benefits which we have thence derived.

We offer our prayers to Almighty God that your Lordship's valuable life may be continued to the most extended period, and that your Lordship may enjoy exceeding good health, great prosperity, and the greatest elevation in rank and station in your own Country for many years—dated the 5th February, 1835.

(Signed) By the BUKSHEE, SYUD EDROOS, the Moolla of the Borahs, and upwards of four hundred Inhabitants.

Reply given by Lord Clare.

To,—Meer Maomoodeen Khan Buckshee Syed Mahomed Edroos, the Moolla of the Borahs and other inhabitants of Surat.

I have received the address from the Inhabitants of Surat with sincere pleasure, and I return them my thanks for this mark of their good will and respect.

Ever since my assuming the Government of this Presidency it has been the first wish of my heart, to pursue the same line of conduct towards it's subjects generally, as adopted by my Illustrious Predecessors the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, for the promotion of their interests, and the protection of their just rights and privileges under the liberal and enlightened principles which every where distinguish the mild and impartial sway of the British Goverment. If in the course of my administration, assisted as I have been by the experience and cordial co-operation of my Honorable Colleagues in the Government, I have succeeded in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the Inhabitants of Surat, as you are pleased to intimate, that circumstance will be always to me a source of the deepest gratification and pleasure.

The calamity with which it pleased Providence to afflict your fellow citizens, by the dreadful inundation which took place in the course of last year at Surat, occasioned to myself and my colleagues the deepest anxiety and regret, and it will ever be to me a subject of satisfaction, if, by the measures subsequently adopted, the misfortunes sustained by many of the Inhabitants of your city, have been assuaged, and their sufferings alleviated.

I beg to return you my best thanks for your good wishes on the occasion of my return to my Native Country, and to assure you that, though removed to a distance from you, I shall ever take a cordial interest in your prosperity and happiness, and be ready to promote your interests in whatever situation it may please Providence hereafter to place me.

I request you to convey to the Inhabitants of Surat generally, my best and warmest good wishes, &c. &c. &c.

SINGAPORE.

In noticing the recent performances of the respective clippers from Calcutta to the Straits in our last number, we had then but little anticipation of having occasion to make mention of any of them again for some time to come. It is, however, our painful duty now to publish some account of an accident of the most serious description which has unfortunately befallen the *Sylph*. That vessel after leaving this Port on Friday afternoon the 30th ultimo, in prosecution of her voyage to China, grounded in the evening of the same day on a shoal off the Bintang shore on the north east extreme of that Island. From the accounts with which we have been kindly furnished by a friend it is represented that the *Sylph* at 6 P. M. of Friday last was about four miles to the Northward of the North east point of Bintang heading our East North East and sailing at the rate of eight knots per hour which course would have carried her clear of all danger at least ten miles from the situation in which the vessel then was, but at a little before 8 P. M. the vessel, in consequence of a strong southerly set, was sagged down towards the land which on being observed, a cast of the lead was ordered and in the act of heaving, the *Sylph* struck. Every endeavour was then used to pay her head round to the South West but this was found utterly impracticable from the very heavy sea which was running and which only forged her higher on the reef. The first accounts of the unfortunate disaster was brought here late in the afternoon of Saturday the 31st ultimo to the consignees, and immediate application being made to the Government for assistance, the H. C. Sloop of War *Clive* Captain Hawkins, was with instant promptitude, put under orders and got underweigh by sunset. On Sunday forenoon the *Clive* anchored as near to the *Sylph* as prudence and the state of the weather would admit. By letters received last night we collect that Captain Hawkins had succeeded, after the most laborious and hazardous exertions, in saving about five hundred chests of Opium, and that it was his intention to remain to the last and save as much more as possible. Should the weather permit of further efforts, there is no doubt entertained but that the whole of the valuable cargo, as well as stores of the *Sylph* will be preserved from loss, sufficient and having at length been procured and sent out. The four native vessels originally engaged by the Consignees together with several large cargo boats to render assistance all returned to this port without having been at the wreck at all! A most mortifying and provoking state of affairs, proceeding possibly from the inability it is said of the vessels to stand the sea, but more probably from the timidity of those in charge of them. The "*Edward*" and "*Mars*" accompanied by three good launches well fitted out and manned with Europeans are now with the wreck, and it is expected by their united endeavours the whole of the cargo will be out of the *Sylph* by Monday next, at the farthest. We now give an extract from Captain Wallace's letter dated yesterday at noon, on board the *Sylph* aground, namely—"We have delivered up to the (*Clive*) five hundred and forty chests (Opium) and I have about one hundred and fifty on deck ready to hoist out. I am also anxious to get some divers off, for the greater part of the men who have been at work in the hold are laid up with inflamed eyes. The most difficult part is now come, for the people are required to dive under water to get the Opium from under the beams and on our lee side we have eight feet water, and the difficulty of removing the Opium is increased from the gunnies and hides of the chests being much swolen. A blow at full moon with a high sea it would be hard to say if she (the *Sylph*) will hold out, but should she hold together these fine springs, I have then no doubt she will keep together all the monsoon. When we get the cargo out we will then be able to find out whether she is bilged, and whether we will be able to float her off."

We cannot conclude this notice of the *Sylph* without mentioning the gratifying intelligence that the utmost unanimity and thorough good feeling has all along existed between Captain Hawkins and Captain Wallace in conjointly contending against the difficulties of this trying emergency, and that every possible praise is due to the activity of Captain Hawkins, through whose perseverance and unwearied exertions the preservation of the cargo may be entirely ascribed. On the occasion he ran the most imminent risk of losing his life. The boat, which he was on board proceeding to the *Sylph* through a "tremendous sea and surf" was totally lost, and himself and his European boat's crew immersed in the sea, where they continued exposed to all its violence between two and three hours when they were eventually driven on shore by the surf, with the exception of one poor fellow who was drowned. It is also a most fortunate circumstance for all parties concerned in the *Sylph* that, in the absence of any other Men of War, the *Clive* happened to be in this part of the Straits, for, from what has been communicated to us, there is no doubt that the Pirates would have made quick work with the crew, cargo and hull without loss of time. Indeed it would appear they were early acquainted with what had happened, as their fires observable all along the shore during the first night of the *Sylph's* grounding preparing most probably to make an early attack upon her in the event of such aid as was sent being less prompt on arriving than it fortunately was.—*Singapore Chronicle, Feby. 7.*

CAPE.

An extra post arrived from Graham's Town on monday night, and another on Tuesday evening,—with dispatches for Government, detailing the particulars of a series of attacks made by the Caffers on the towns and farms on the whole line of border. For the information of the public, we issue the following Advertisement containing the chief facts, copied from the *Graham's Town Journal* of Dec. 25.

We are enabled to add, that the most prompt steps are taking by the local Government, to meet the emergency. The *Mary and Jane*, and the *John Pirie*, will be dispatched immediately with troops and stores of all kinds. The hon. Col. Smith will leave town to-morrow morning, to proceed by express to the scene of action. We regret deeply to learn that the number of deaths already officially reported, amounted to ten. There is, however, no truth in the report that Bathurst has been burned, or that the Hottentots at the Kat River had fled to Graham's Town. The latter had joined the forces in defence of the Colony, to a considerable amount. The number of Caffers within the Colony is stated to be about 9,000.

Every precaution had been taken by the inhabitants of Graham's Town, to guard against an attack, but it is stated in private letters, that but little apprehension existed of an attack being made. The plan of the caffers appeared to be—to lay waste the surrounding country.—*Cape Town, December* 31, 1834.

THE CAFFERS.

It is impossible accurately to describe the state of alarm into which Graham's town and neighbourhood has been thrown during the past week, by the audacious and menacing conduct of the Caffers. In order, however, that our readers may understand something of the affair, we must recur back to the fracas adverted to in our last week's paper. It appears that this arose out of an indulgence which had been granted to the Caffers, to re-occupy temporarily the ceded country. Some horses had been stolen, and having been traced by Lieut. Sutton to a kraal situated there, he seized a number of cattle by way of restitution, with which he was returning towards his post. The Caffers, however, collected in considerable force, and showed every disposition to dispute his progress. Finding himself greatly pressed, this officer collected his little force, and defended himself with great judgement and gallantry. In the course of which, it is said, several Caffers were killed, whilst one of this party was severely wounded by an assagai. The Commandant upon receiving a report of this affair, proceeded with the utmost celerity to the spot; soon after which he perceived that the Caffers were in a state of considerable excitement, and that there was every reason to apprehend from them a determined attack. As many as 2,000 were seen at one point, and it was apparent that their first object was to attack the isolated farms and carry off the cattle. Intelligence of these proceedings speedily reached Graham's Town, and reinforcements were instantly dispatched to the frontier line. In the meantime a party of six farmers was attacked, and one of their number killed; various herds of cattle were swept off, and the whole country roused by the movements of the audacious plunderers. Certain information at length reached town, that the enemy had been seen in considerable force within a distance therefrom of not more than twenty or thirty miles; and it did not appear unlikely that we might witness a similar scene to that exhibited in 1819.

Prompt and vigorous measures were taken by the Inhabitants for the protection of the place, and the security of the women and children. On the afternoon of Monday, a number of the most respectable householders formed themselves into a mounted patrole, and during the night traversed the thickets as well as the heights around the town. The same precaution had been adopted by the military, sentinels having been placed by Lieut. Col. England on all the prominent points adjacent thereto. On Tuesday the rumours were still more alarming. 530 head of cattle and 2,600 sheep had been taken from the farm of Mr. J. Howse, on the Fish River, and the messenger who brought the intelligence, declared that a certain hill overlooking the farm was literally red, covered with Caffers. In the afternoon of this day, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which Lieut.-Col. England and Capt. Campbell, the Civil Commissioner, both attended. These gentlemen gave every information to the meeting, and expressed their readiness to aid the inhabitants to the utmost of their power, in furtherance of their praiseworthy endeavours for the defence of the country.

After this the scene was truly animating. Energetic measures were at once adopted, and as promptly acted upon; St. George's Church was appropriated as a Magazine and depot for Fire arms, and in case of need, as an Asylum for Women and Children. The entrance of the main avenue to it was blocked up by waggons, and defended by cannon, whilst nightly pickets of the inhabitants were dispatched well mounted and armed to the main roads towards Graham's Town from the Caffer country; as this was going on, arms and ammunition were issued to those able to use them; and it was soon found that in case of attack the Town could furnish 700 or 800, well equipped men for its defence.

Wednesday, the reports were still more alarming. It was fully ascertained that the immense thicket which lines the banks of the Great Fish River, and which in this part forms a divisional line between the Colony and the ceded territory, was completely in the occupation of the Caffers. The family of Messrs. Southey, which occupies a Farm on the Trumpeters Drift, in attempting to retreat towards Graham's Town, was intercepted by a body of Caffers, a small party of whom appeared in their front apparently with an intention to dispute their progress. This party was gallantly charged by a small Patrol of the Cape Mounted Rifles, consisting of 5 men, which had been sent to their assistance from Caffer Drift Post; but whilst they were in pursuit of the fugitives, another body of Caffers cut off the herd of cattle in the rear, to the amount of about 800 head. The patrole, and a young Englishman, named John Shaw, who had gone from Town to their assistance, have not been heard of since, and are supposed to have been cut off by the enemy.

On the afternoon of this day, another meeting of the inhabitants was held in the church, and various regulations adopted. Rumours kept pouring into the town from all quarters, all of which indicated that the Caffers were rapidly spreading themselves out around the town,—sweeping off every head of cattle and sheep in their progress. The intelligence received from the Commandant was extremely unsatisfactory, and was merely to the effect that he was watching and pursuing bodies of Caffers which had shown themselves in the neighbourhood of Forts Willshire and Beaufort. Despatches had been previously forwarded to the Civil Commissioner of Uitenhage, and to the Acting Civil Commissioner of Somerset for assistance, and the public was waiting with much anxiety for the result.

Amongst other information which reached the town this day was the following:—Mr. Tomlison, who keeps an inn on the Beaufort road, was attacked during the night, but fortunately a detachment of the 75th Regt. on their route to the Fort, had just reached there, and with their assistance, he made a good defence, and succeeded in repelling the assailants. Mr. E. Driver, who lives on the road leading to Trumpeter's Drift, was also attacked, but being assisted by Major Gregory, who was accidently in that part on a shooting excursion, and by the volunteer patrole from town, he also beat off the assailants; one Caffer being left dead on the spot. Two waggons of Mr. H. Fuller's, laden with barley for the military post, was attacked on the road near Block Drift, the oxen cut out and carried off,—the waggons broken to pieces, and the barley scattered on the ground. These are a few of the facts which reached town this day; but to convey any idea of the alarm of the farmers would be quite impossible. All who had the means of conveying their families to town did so: whilst those who remained were in the deepest distress from a full conviction of their unprotected and helpless situations.

On the afternoon of this day an express was received from the Acting Civil Commissioner of Somerset, the contents of which were not calculated to allay the existing ferment. The purport of this communication was, that a report had been received from the Field Cornet of the East Riet River, Piet Erasmus, which informed him that the Caffers in great force had attacked the farmers in that part of the country,—that several of them had been murdered, and that the whole country was in a state of panic. The field-cornet stated that he should do his utmost to collect a force, but he implored the Acting Civil Commissioner to send him succour without delay. That officer, after sending his despatch to Graham's Town and calling out the Burghers around Somerset, instantly proceeded to the Koonap Post.

Provisional Regulations for the protection of Graham's Town.

Every man capable of bearing arms to be enroled.

Ten persons to be chosen as leaders of divisions.

Ten alarm posts, for the divisions to assemble at.

If possible four divisions of mounted men to be formed of thirty men each.

All Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to report themselves, stating the rank they held when discharged, and to what corps they have belonged.

Companies not to exceed 40, and such a proportion of discharged soldiers to be attached to each company as the numbers reported may admit of.

A fine or such other punishment as may be deemed most expedient, to be inflicted on any person discharging fire-arms, (unless in case of alarm) after sunset. The fine against discharging fire arms will be rigorously enforced.

Each inhabitant is requested to have a light placed in the window of his house, during the hours of darkness. Should the moon be brilliant the candles may be dispensed with. All canteens to be immediately shut; any infringement to be severely punished. All Caffers to be placed under surveillance forthwith.

Four patroles to amount at sun-set, and, if possible, to be relieved every two hours.

These patroles will be visited by a military officer, and the strictest obedience to the orders of the person in charge is strongly enjoined; and irregularity to be reported to the visiting officer.

Any well authenticated intelligence of the movements of the Caffers to be at once reported to the Commandant of the Town, Captian Selwyn, at the Church, the place of general rendezvous; or should he not be there to the person appointed to receive such reports, for his information.

The 3 Justices of the Peace, to attend in rotation at the church.

Three mounted men to be in attendance at the church.

Five of the inhabitants to sit as a committee, for the purpose of communication with the several leaders of divisons, to receive reports, and to issue such instructions as may be deemed expedient.

Dec. 24, Wednesday, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Reports of the most distressing kind still keep pouring into town from various quarters. At Jan Delports, on the Fish River, about 18 miles distant, the Caffers in great force attacked his kraals, and after an obstinate resistance, during which six Caffers were killed and five or six farmers wounded, the former succeeded in carrying off the cattle and burning down the dwelling—Intelligence has also been received of the murder of an Englishman, named Robert Cramer, near the Caffer Clay Pits. The poor man was driving some cattle towards his residence, assisted by two little girls, when he was intercepted by a body of Caffers. They stopped him, and after addressing to him a few words, which he did not understand, they dispatched him with their assagais. The poor girls were both mounted on the horse, and the wretches *fired a shot* at them, which passed just above their heads; the were so terrified that they fell from the horse, which the Caffers instantly seized, together with the cattle leaving the children to proceed home without further interruption. At this moment the town is quiet, but bodies of Caffers have been seen at no great distance therefrom, than 7 or 8 miles.

Thursday morning, 11 o'clock.

Every hour brings intelligence of a more and more distressing nature. Mr H. W. Henderson, a most respectable merchant of Graham's Town, and who happened to be out on a visit at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. T. Mahony, has, with Mr. Mahony been cruelly murdered. He was with the family of the latter endeavouring to escape in a waggon from the farm to the military post at Caffer's Drift, when they were waylaid and dispatched with assagais. Mrs. Mahony and a child of Mr. Henderson's were allowed to escape, and are now on their way to town.

The family of an industrious shoemaker named A. Forbes, was also murdered yesterday afternoon, and their dwellings burned. Advices have been received from the Missionary Institution of Wesleyville under the Caffer Chiefs Pato and Kama, which state that the Caffers in that quarter are perfectly quiet, but assistance is implored from the colony to aid the missionary and his family, and such traders as may not have been murdered in effecting their escape into the colony. There are little hopes entertained of the safety of the traders.

Property is now out of the question—life is the only thing which excites anxiety, or for the preservation of which it is thought necessary to incur any great risk. The Caffers are acting upon a most successful and ruinous system—that of sacrificing the colonists in detail. A despatch was received from Lieut. Colonel Somerset late last night, which states that he has been incessantly employed in pursuit of large masses of Caffers,—but that his party was almost worn out by fatigue, and their horses knocked up. He had recaptured about 200 head of cattle, and about forty Caffers had been shot in the different skirmishes. He states that he had not been able to collect any Burgher force, every man having to shift for himself and to defend his own family. He remarks that he has no apprehension for the safety of Graham's Town; but urges upon the inhabitants the necessity of the most energetic measures for self-preservation, it being quite

impossible for him to afford them any essential assistance.

Every one is now looking with intense anxiety for succour from the lower districts. It is not to be supposed that the Burghers there will hesitate to come forward at this momentous crisis: but it is very clear that if assistance be not speedily afforded, that part of the country must inevitably be depopulated. We are now called on to defend our hearths, our altars, and our children, and we feel the utmost confidence that none will be found wanting in this our hour of need.—*The South African Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 3.*

EUROPE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Reports are in circulation that Lord Minto will succeed Lord William Bentinck in the Government of India; that Mr. Tennyson will take Mr. Elice's place in the War office; and that Mr. Creevey is to be the new Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, in the place of Lord Auckland, who has resigned his seat at the Board.

Mr. Young, Secretary to Viscount Melbourne has, it is understood, been appointed Receiver General of the Post-office.—*Globe.*

Mr. Rolfe, Member for Penryn and Falmouth, is the new solicitor-General.

The emoluments of the Governor of Sierra Leone are estimated at 2,500l. per annum. The late ill-fated Governor, Mr. Octavius Temple, had only received three-quarters salary, when he fell a victim to the pestilential climate. The gallant officer who has accepted the appointment, Major Dundas Campbell has been taken from the Half-pay Unattached List of 1825.

Lord Durham has declined the invitation of the Belfast Reformers to a public meeting and dinner; but he meets his neighbours at Newcastle, who also have invited him on the 19th.

Lord Glenlyon, the Duke of Athol's brother, who was lately advertised in the newspapers as missing, arrived from the Continent at Fenton's Hotel, in the beginning of the week.

There is no truth in the rumoured marriage of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, the new Governor-General of India *pro tem*, on the coming away of he noble Lord, now holding the high appointment, was late Resident at Hydrabad; and his family have for many years held high offices in the East. His father, the late Sir Thomas was a Director of the East India Company, and his brother the late Sir Theophilus, was President of the Select Committee at Canton.—*Herald.*

At a recent meeting of butchers at R——, after discussing Reform and the Corn-laws, the subject of railroads was brought forward, when one of the orators spoke enthusiastically in praise of the improvement. "Among other advantages," said he, "look at that which affects the pigs brought to market! They will be saved the fatigues of their journey, poor things! They will not, as now, run down all their flesh, poor things! They will not, as now, run down all their taste and flavour, poor things!"

Newspapers published in the Isle of Man, though without a stamp, now circulate through the British empire (the Colonies included) free of postage.—*Leeds Mercury.*

M. DUPIN AND THE ENGLISH BAR.

On Monday, the Court of Cassation was opened in Paris, by a speech from M. Dupin, the Procureur-General of the Court; in the course of which he alluded in terms of deep regret to the burning of our two Houses of Parliament, and paid some high compliments to the English Bar, which, he said, had "ceded Lord Brougham to the Ministry, and which Sir James Scarlett was the head." Sir James was sitting with the Marquis of Lansdowne on the Bench when this compliment was paid him. M. Dupin uttered one sentence applicable to the question of the amnesty. When referring to the use of a statistical return of the number of pardons, as well as convictions and acquittals, he said—

"In speaking of this, you will perceive that I allude merely to pardons extended to individuals, and upon particular grounds after justice has had its course; a thing far different from those general amnesties, granted in mass and before judgment, which prevent or stop the course of justice, which paralyse the action of the law, and which consequently ought to be effected solely by law."

This seems to intimate that the Tiers Parti, are in favour of an amnesty, after a mock trial of public offenders.

M. Dupin is a singular man, a very singular man. He is in politics what a young girl is in life—candid, warm, sincere, and pure; but at the same time most insufferably capricious, susceptible, changeable, and timid. The comparison fails, no doubt, in some point—what comparison does not?—for M. Dupin has none of the feminine graces; being a rude, powerful man in his bearing and his oratory. But beneath the severe and rather forbidding mask of the ancient classic drama, lurks, nevertheless, a femininess of nature, that is deplorable to those who would admire and follow him. And such a dreadful want is there in France of high legal and constitutional character—such contrasts does the Bench there and the Cabinet present to the De l'Hospitals and Daguesseaus—that one is anxious and inclined to seize on M. Dupin, and clothe him in the high attributes of those men, or of Lord Somers.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle.*

AN ENGLISHMAN LIVING IN FRANCE AMENABLE TO FRENCH LAW.

A very important question for the commerce of this country was decided a few days ago before the tribunal de Commerce, at Paris An action was brought by an English firm extensively connected with iron foundries in Cornwall, Messrs. Hunt and Co., against an Englishman named Radcliff, who carries on business at Paris, as an engineer and iron founder. It appeared that in 1830, Mr. Radcliff gave directions to Messrs. Hunt and Co. to send him a quantity of iron and implements used in business, which could not be procured in France, and which were accordingly delivered, to the amount of 184l.; but in spite of repeated applications for payment, Messrs. Hunt and Co could not get the money, and they at length came to the determination of trying the question before the French Tribunal de Commerce. The Court, in its judgement, stated that as it had been proved that Mr. Radcliff carried on business in the French dominions, and had received the goods there, he was answerable to the French law on the subject; and he was ordered to pay the money, or to be imprisoned until it should be paid.

AN ASPIRANT TO THE FRENCH THRONE.

A. M. De Richemont has been convicted in Paris, after a trial of six days, of plotting the overthrow of the French Government, and for publishing seditious libels. He pretended that he was the son of Louis the Six eenth, and called himself Louis the Seventeeth. The sentence passed upon him, was twelve years' imprisonment.

A Parisian actress, Mademoiselle Bourgein, a long time favourably known at the Theatre Français, has recently died, and left her natural son a fortune of one million of francs—about 40,000l. sterling. M. Toreno was intimate with this lady during his exile in France.

A few days ago, a wine-merchant, residing at the Barrière des Martyrs in Paris, attempted to commit suicide, by placing a brazier of charcoal between his legs; but his garments having caught fire, and threatened him with a painful exit, he could not hold crying out, and summoning his neighbours to his relief, who extinguished the flames, after he had received from them some few excoriations. The cause of this attempt was the infidelity of his wife, whom he had found in a more than questionable position with an old servant. This unfaithful fair had attained the age of 78!—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Accounts from Dieppe and Havre state that considerable damage was done by violent tempests at these ports. The terrace of the bathing-House at Dieppe has been undermined in many places, and the engine-house has been sapped to such an extent that, it is only supported by props hastily set up. Great numbers of North American birds have taken refuge in that town. At Havre, considerable damage has been done on the beaches of Perrey and Staint-Adress. Brick-klins have been destroyed, and others will shortly be so unless prompt measures be taken to oppose an obstacle to the encroachments of the sea, which within a few years have increased in a degree truly calamitous for those who possess property on the shore.

It appears by the *Compilador*, a Madrid paper, that an establishment is about to be formed in that city on the principle of the Towpenny Post in London and *Petite Poste* in Paris, by means of which the inhabitants of Madrid will be enabled to transmit papers, with letters and small packets, at a very low rate. It is a private speculation, the director of which, Don Carlos Sor, has solicited the Royal approbation; and the project has been favourably listened to by the Minister of the Interior.

At Naples, the French emigrants are in great numbers; and the foreign population in that capital will, it is expected, amount to 30,000 this winter.

Experiments have been made at Munich, by the Royal Artillery, with the new battery of cannon made of Bavarian iron; which have not been satisfactory. Two heavy six pounders have already burst, and were shattered into several pieces; so that the iron seems not to be sufficiently tough. Such precautions were taken, that nobody was hurt.—*German Paper.*

The Marquis of Lansdowne has giving 100l. towards a painted window for Salisbury Cathedral; and the Reverend Canon Bowles has also presented a similar sum towards the repairs of cloisters, which are now progressing to a state of perfect restoration to their pristine beauty.—*Salisbury Herald.*

Four hundred and fifty-five ships have carried from the port of Liverpool alone, in less than seventeen months, nearly 31,000 emigrants. As emigration is so rapidly on the increase, an Act of Parliament authorizing an accredited Government agent to insist upon the proper equipment, seaworthiness, and victualling of all vessels carrying emigrant passengers to any part of the world, is absolutely necessary. The late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stanley, contemplated bringing forward some measure connected with this subject. His successor, we hope, will lose no time in following up that intention.—*Liverpool Standard.*

REVELATIONS.

Mr. Evans will sell to morrow (Saturday) some curious autograph letters, chiefly addressed to the well-known Dennis O'Bryen, by the late Mr. Fox, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, &c.

One of the lots consists of ten autograph letters of the late Lord Liverpool to Mr. O'Bryen; in one of which, dated August 26 1820, he says, he will be "very thankful to him to extract the offensive passages from the *Times*, during the last three days, on the House of Lords; it would not, obviously, be prudent to meddle with those respecting the King's government at present."

From this revelation, it is pretty evident that there was no want of will to strike at our contemporary; and that had the Lords *seconded* the attempt of the Ministy of George the Fourth against Queen Caroline, the press would next have come in for its reward.

There is a very curious letter from Mr. Fox, dated December 24, 1802, from which it would appear, that great statesmen do not always entertain the best opinion of the honesty of each other.

Mr. Fox was at that time bitterly attacked in all the papers, with the exception of the *Morning Chronicle*, and Mr. Sheridan was as generally praised; and the former statesman suspected that Mr. Sheridan directly or indirectly was the author of both the censure and the praise. All great men must have little men about them to do their dirty work, and it appears that Mr. Fox set Dennis to work with Sheridan. He was to rally him in some such off-hand way as this, "Can't you manage to abuse Fox without praising yourself?" but not to push the thing too far, if Sheridan should appear to resent it. In the catalogue, this is described as "most curious remarks on the conduct of Sheridan."

One of the letters is from the late Mr. Canning to Dennis. It is dated 28th of May, 1817. It is curious that Mr. Canning should deem it necessary to explain to this correspondent the reason which induced him to refuse to dine with the Pitt Club.

In one of fourteen letters of Mr. Canning, in 1817, he complains that the *Morning Chronicle* had not reported some of his remarks, from which it would appear "that Mr. Br. [Brougham] was saucy and unchastised."

These "revelations," copied from the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday, elicited the following indignant remarks from the *Standard*.

"Of Mr. Dennis we happen to know just as much as that he was as dull as ditch-water, and ignorant as the dirt presipitated from it. The public knows, too, that he was charged with endeavouring to seduce the rabble to mischief by incendiary placards—that he fled from the charge, and was himself placarded in turn—he receiving a large pension all the while. Yet this man was according to the statement of the *Morning Chronicle*, admitted into the most intimate confidence by Mr. Fox, whose simplicity of nature, and abhorrence of any thing like meanness or fraud were always put forward as the extenuation for his licentious habits, public and private. We find, too, that O'Bryen had not imposed himself upon Mr. Fox's simplicity as an honest man; for, it is in an office of treachery we have Mr. Fox seeking to employ him. Mr. Sheridan was never very select in his company or associates, and therefore we may pass him. But whom have we next? Lord Liverpool! honest Lord Liverpool! the statesman whose honesty was the apology for all the ignorance, feebleness, and timidity that nearly ruined the country. We have this very honest lord in close and confidential correspondence with M. Dennis O'Bryen. And then we have the chivalrous Mr. Canning, warm from the House of Commons!—just wiped his lips from mouthing commonplaces of ingenuousness, generosity, and scorn of all base arts—sitting down to hint, only to hint, slyly to Mr. O'Bryen, that it would be well to put a little more pepper for Mr. Brougham in the reports of his (Mr. Canning's) speeches in the *Morning Chronicle!* Is not all this unspeakably disgusting?"

There is no additional intelligence as to the reconstruction of the French Cabinet, though it is said that THIERS was the first person applied to by Count MOLE; but the following account, extracted from the *Constitutionnel*, of the circumstances that immediately preceded the resignation of the principal Ministers, will be read with interest.

"Immediately after Marshal Gerard's resignation, which was an act whereby the Ministry was placed in a far more critical position than when he was in the Cabinet, his colleagues felt the necessity of closing their ranks and making a truce with their long divisions, in order that the breach made in the Cabinet might be repaired. A sort of league was concluded between the five Ministers who have now resigned; who, in every combination which was proposed, invariably agreed that Messrs. Jacob and Persil must be sacrificed. M. Thiers proposed M. Mole; and even went so far as to say that he had taken upon himself to make some overtures to that gentleman. M. Guizot flatly declared that he would not sit at the same Council-board with M. Mole. The peremptory refusal of that gentleman arrived at this crisis, and cut the matter short.

"M. Guizot; with whom M. Thiers declined acting, observing, that the rejection by the Chamber of deputies of the project of law on the twenty-five millions of indemnity to the United States of America rendered his return to the Ministry impracticable. Then it was that M. Theirs, in conjunction with Messieurs De Rigny and Duchâtle, proposed (on the morning of the 4th instant) Marshal Soult; but H. Guzot remonstrated energetically against his return to the presidency of the Council; but seeing that this measure was almost decided upon, he sent in his resignation.

"In a fresh conference which took place at three in the afternoon, M. Guizot complained bitterly of the petty acts of treachery of M. Thiers, and called to his recollection what he (M. Thiers) had said at the Council-board against Marshal Soult, announcing at the same time that he had sent in his resignation; which was immediately followed by that of M Humann, the Finance Minister. Then M. Thiers, foreseeing the insurmountable obstacles that were opposed to the return of the Marshal, finished, by sending in his resignation also; which brought on that of M. M. de Rigny and Duchatel, who were engaged with him in the plain for the re-entry of Marshal Soult. As to M M. Persil and Jacob, when pressed to explain their intention, they plainly stated that their colleagues had always treated them with so little ceremony, that, verily, after having kept aloof from their intrigues, they did not consider themselves obliged to make common cause with them as to resigning."

The elections in several of the principal states of North America have terminated in favour of the "Whig" or Anti-Jackson party. In Philadelphia, and in other places, there were some rather serious conflicts between the contending factions who are in a high state of excitement. The Government is accused of intending to go to war with France, for the recovery of the twenty-five millions of francs promised by the Duke de Broglie as indemnity to the American merchants, but which the Chambers refused to vote. Another "invention of the enemy," as it is positively asserted to be by the Government press, is the retention by the Post-office of the "Whig" journals on their way to subscribers.—*Spectator, Nov. 8.*

THE GLASGOW DINNER TO THE EARL OF DURHAM.

On Wednesday, at dawn, Glasgow was awake and alive. At nine, the bodies of trades, with banners and bands of music, began their gathering; they formed in London-street, and marched in their array to Parkhead. A triumphal arch was erected here with the inscription, "Through the arch of truth let liberty pass." At noon, the Earl of Durham's carriage reached the place of rendezvous, and the procession preceded it into the city. The Durham arms, and the motto, "The time will come," were emblazoned on the advanced banner: and "the time will come," echoed by many voices. The interim committee were respectably dressed, and carried batons; the shops on the way were shut, the number of banners was great, the crowd very numerous, the shouting most enthusiastic, "and the earl smiled complacently on the people," as we find the smile recorded in a Glasgow paper.

The noble earl was led through the Salt Market to the Circuit Hall, and took his seat at the right hand of the provost. Bailie Gilmour then addressed his lordship in a short speech, and presented the freedom of the city. In reply, his Lordship disclaimed exclusive merit on the score of the Reform Bill. "We owe it," he said "to *one* man, and that man is Earl Grey." The deputation from Perth presented the freedom of the fair city to the earl, who then proceeded to the hustings. The trades were rallied round their respective standards, the crowd was very full of enthusiasm, and in number 120,000. Mr. Graham said, the political opinions of the working classes were the result of ardent study; and Mr. J. Tait presented the address of the trade. After alluding to his lordship's constant exertions on the popular side, and to his late speeches at Edinburgh and Dundee, they say—"We hail this declaration of your lordship as something like a call upon us to be again up and doing. We cling round you as the standard from which the banner of freedom is to be still further unfurled. We promptly seize, with gratitude, the friendly hand so unexpectedly stretched out towards us, and embrace the generous heart that so warmly responded to the voice of a long-oppressed and insulted people." They expect his lordship to join with them in deeming householder suffrage, vote by ballot, and the abridgement of the duration of Parliament, as measures now requisite and which would satisfactorily lead to a better understanding among all classes of the community. They add—"That we are not demanding at this time the exercise of a portion of that political power which is our due, either rashly or unreasonably, we appeal to the measures passed in the two first sessions of what is called a reformed Parliament. Not one of these bore, except with additional burden, upon the condition of the British labourer; and conclude by hoping that the noble earl may be speedily called upon to fill an influential and responsible situation in his Majesty's council. The earl, in reply, could hardly express his astonishment at the scene. To see hundreds of thousands of brave but peaceful men brought together by one animating principle, was a sight not to be seen in any other portion of the empire. (Cheers.) He had great confidence in the people. He had already proposed in his place in Parliament household suffrage. (Cheers.) He already proposed triennial Parliaments—(cheers)—and his principles remained the same; and he was decidedly in favor of the ballot.—(Cheers. Addresses were presented from the hand-loom weavers, the political union, the council of Greenock, and the political union there; from the Edinburgh trades, and united Irishmen there; from Dysart, Kos-

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frew, and Kilmarnock political unions; and from Saltcoats, Ayr, Irivine, Strathaven, Johnston Galton, Kilburnie, and the western district o Stirlinghshire. His lordship briefly returned thanks, devoting himself, as he said he always has done, to the service of the people, and defying the frowns of power on their account. He was then conducted by the magistracy on foot and in procession, to the George Hotel, where the people demanded another speech. He again thanked them, approved their purposes, and encouraged them to persevere. The political unions of Renfrewshire, headed by Mr. Wallace, of Kelly, M. P., their chairman, and Mr. Boutine, of Ardoch, were very conspicuous in the procession.

THE DINNER.

The dinner, like that at Edinburgh, was held in a building specially erected for it by subscription; 1,450 persons attended it, and were very comfortably accommodated under its roof. As there was a smaller number of guests than at Edinburgh, greater space was allowed to each person; and this circumstance, accompanied with the better ventilation of the building, prevented that annoyance from the heat which a Edinburgh was almost stifling.

The company, previously to their admission into the room, arranged themselves in the area of Anderson's College, under the various stewards, in parties of twenty-eight. The seats were then allotted for, and each party, headed by two stewards, was ushered into the places which fell to them.

At forty-five minutes past five o'clock, the Chairman, James Oswald, of Snieldhall, Esq., M. P. for the city of Glasgow, entered the room, accompanied by the noble earl, and was supported on his right by Baillie Gilmour, Charles Tennant, of St. Rollox, Esq., Baillie Mills, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., M. P., Baillie Lumsden, and Professor Mylne; on the left by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Alexander Speirs, of Elderslie, Esq., Baillie Fleming, W. D. Gillon, of Wallhouse, Esq. M. P., Robert Wallace of Kelly, Esq., M. P., and R. C. Boutine, of Finlaystone, Esq.

The croupiers were Colin Dunlop, of Tollcross, Esq., John Douglass, of Barloch, Esq. and A. G. Speirs, of Calcreuch, Esq. They were supported on the right by Provost Hardie, and Baillies Hendry and Jaffrey, John Denny, Esq., Dumbarton, and David Hamilton, Esq. On the left by Wm. Stirling, Esq., of Cordnal; Andrew Mitchell, Esq., of Mauldside; Alex. Denniston, Esq., and Professor Mylne, who said grace and returned thanks; and we have to remark that here the dinner was not concluded before it commenced. The usual toasts followed.

The Chairman then gave "The health of the Earl of Durham," observing, that the father of the noble lord, their guest, sat as the president of the meeting of the friends of the people of that town in 1792. He might add, that in no one point had the son deviated from the principles then expressed by the father. The cheering was most enthusiastic.

The Earl of Durham said—"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I stand in need of your utmost indulgence. (Cheers.) I require from you, not merely your belief in the expressions which I am about to utter, but also your conviction in the sincerity of my feelings, which surpass all power of utterance. (Cheers.) Worldly honours have been conferred upon me. I have had the good fortune to receive for my services the approbation of my Sovereign; I have been listened to with favourable attention in both houses of Parliament; but in all those situations, and under all those circumstances, eliciting feelings of just and honourable pride, there has been wanting that animating excitement, that inspiriting enthusiasm, which always fills my breast when I am cheered and gratified by the approbation of my fellow-countrymen. Every inducement has been tendered to me since I received your intention to prevent me from coming to meet you here this day. (Immense cheering.) I set aside for the present our mutual enemies, the Tories—but among those who profess liberal sentiments I know of an attack from one quarter only, and that quarter is the capital of this country. (Cheers.) I ask you is that attack just, is it fair, is it founded on public principle? Is there any public principle which I have violated? What then, if no public principle is contested, why am I thus turned round upon by these persons, and denounced as a tyrant in private and as an imposter in public? (Great cheering.) First of all, it is stated that I wished to propose a less popular plan of reform than that which was given to the people by the government. (Hear.) I distinctly and positively assert that it is false. (Loud cheers.) The next charge against me is, that I willingly consented to certain mutilations of the Reform Bill. I shall prove to you how false that charge is when I state to you that I was not in England when those mutilations and changes were ingrafted on it. (Cheers.) I had just suffered the first of a series of calamities which might have unnerved a man of the steadiest mind, and I had been kindly and considerately permitted by my Sovereign to travel for a time to recruit my health and spirits. I was not, I say, in England then, and I therefore cannot be considered answerable for the preparations for the second Reform Bill." (Cheers.) He then read a note from Earl Grey, expressing his lordship's opinion that the proceedings in the cabinet on the subject of the Reform Bill could not be detailed in public, consistently with the duty of a privy councillor, but affirming that in all the conversation on the subject between Lord Durham and him (Earl Grey,) he had never once deviated from the consistency and rectitude of his determination. After this note he could not enter into the details of the preparations for the second Reform Bill, but must content himself with asserting that the charge was false. What he said at Gateshead was known to every man in London. "Earl Grey had entrusted to me the preparation of the Reform Bill. All the memorials to the Treasury, and all the deputations to the prime minister, were referred by him to me. I saw the parties in my own house; I received there every information which I thought likely to elucidate the subject. Did I then disclose any secret at Gateshead?" He would quit the private subject, and return to matters of public import. He called on them to be prepared for an impending struggle; the enemy was in the field from Ramsgate to Perth, from Wellington to Lord Stormont, and then the Orangemen in Ireland were combining and stirring, and should the reformers of England and Scotland alone remain supine and inactive? (Cheers.) No, let us be up and stirring (Cheers) Let us show our enemies that we will not be taken by surprise, and our friends and leaders that we are as determined as ever in the pursuit of our acknowledged rights. "Gentlemen," said the Earl, "I cannot adequately decribe to you the importance which I attach to the present crisis. If the House of Commons in the next session of Parliament do its duty to itself and the constituency, all may be right; but if, unfortunately, it should shrink from the high task which circumstances impose upon it, and if it should pursue an uncertain and vacillating course, irretrievable ruin will be the consequence (Hear) We have to require the perfecting of the Reform Act. (Cheers) We have to require the repeal of the Septennial Act. (Cheers.) We have to require the purification of the church establishment of England and Ireland, from all acknowledged abuses. (Long continued cheering.) We have to require the reform of corporation abuses in England, and the strictest continuance in economy and retrenchment. (Cheers.) I am called a destructive—Am I so? I advocate the necessity of an immediate and salutary reform, which will remove discontent before it has time to ripen into turbulance. (Cheers for some minutes.) The charge of impotence has been urged by one eminent person against me in language I will not imitate. He challenges me to meet him in the House of Lords, where he knows his advantage over me, and so do I. He is a powerful debater, and ready orator. I speak seldom before a majority whom I will not ridicule at one time and flatter at another (Cheers.) They differ from me conscientiously, I know that. Yet I will meet him there, and, if necessary, repeat what he calls my criticisms, but I hope they will not be necessary. Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister, I believe to be an honest, straightforward statesman, incapable of intrigue and treachery. (Peculiar cheers.) We are accused of wishing for undigested measures. Why should we wish for cruel and undigested measures? First of all we want measures—next we want measures fully considered, and not subject to mutilation and compromise. The great difficulty of the Government is that its diplomacy, the army, the church, and all its interior arrangements, are confided to Tories. Far rather would I have a Tory Government acting with Tory agents, for then we should have our enemies before our faces; and not behind our backs, than a liberal Government, checked, thwarted, and undermined by what ought to be its main sources of efficiency." His lordship concluded by proposing the following sentiment:—May the recollection of the glorious struggle for reform during the last half century ever animate Britons in the demand for, and in the maintenance of, their rights." (Great cheering,)

The Chairman gave," Earl Grey and the Reform Bill," animadverting on that dread of the people, which seemed to palsy the administration of the noble earl.

Mr. Colin Dunlop gave "The Repeal of the Septennial Act." He said the people wanted a free trade in corn. (Cheers.) They wanted a reform of the abuses in the Church. (Cheers.) They wanted a commutation of taxes, and an adaptation of them to the means of those who paid them. A reform, too, in the House of Lords, must come soon. (Great cheering.) It was vain and idle for the Lord Chancellor to pretend that the former sessions of Parliament had done enough. The Government had wasted the time of the House of Commons, without doing that which the wants and necessities of the people required. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Douglas gave "The Liberty of the Press;" and the Chairman proposed, Mr. Kinnaird, and the friends of the Earl of Durham. He returned the compliment by drinking to the Chairman. The Countess of Durham was toasted, and her daughter rose in the front of the gallery, and while the earl returned thanks for her mother, she gracefully acknowledged the compliment. The earl was proceeding, when a disturbance occurred at the lower end of the hall, which was stayed only by the ejection of a very noisy individual. The earl said the intruder came from the enemy's camp. He then, as the youngest burgess, gave the "Lord Provost and Magistrates, and prosperity to the city of Glasgow."

"The Duke of Hamilton" was given from the chair; and "Charles James Fox" by Mr. Speirs, who described George the Third as a narrow-minded bigot, and the House of Commons of that day as filled by the minions of a greedy and grasping oligarchy.

Mr. Wallace gave the "Reform of the English and Irish Municipal Corporations." He said, the present House of Commons was the most subservient that had ever existed.

The Earl of Durham gave The French People, the extension and consolidation of their liberties, and the increase of their friendly relations with the British Nation." He could not get through if they would not oblige him by keeping silence. He had communicated with the sovereign and the higher classes, and also with the middle clases of Frenchmen, and the change of feeling with regard to the English was most gratifying. Yet England exported to France only half a milion in goods, while Brazil bought of her to the amount of 4,500 000*l*. He would, if in his power, attempt to draw the union so close that war would be impossible; but neither the present sovereign, nor the present deputies of France, would warmly aid such a purpose. The people of France have to pay sixteen milions sterling for the monopolies which prevent a free commercial intersourse with England.

Mr. Gillon, M. P., gave "Ireland, may her liberties be restored, and her grievances redressed," and said that the present meeting proved that the Reformed Parliament had not realized the expectations of the meeting.

Mr. Marjoribanks proposed "The abolition of all sinecures and unmerited pensions;" Mr. Douglas, "The Reform of the Laws and administration of justice in Scotland;" M. Speirs, "The progress of intelligence among the people the best bulwark against despotism and anarcay," [The Chairman was obliged to call loudly for order several times during these speeches] Baillie Fleming proposed "The Free States of North and South America;" Mr. Thomas Davison gave "The Emancipated Negroes, and may their conduct prove that liberty is the best security for order and industry;" Mr. Weir proposed "Free trade in corn, and the abolition of all commercial restrictions;" and Mr. William Craig gave "The free intercourse of Nations, the true means of eradicating prejudices, and establishing freedom." These toasts were prefaced with long and able speeches. The Earl of Durham proposed "The Working Classes," with thanks for the reception he had met with from those persons. Mr. Duncan, and operative, gave "The abolition of all taxes on knowledge." Mr. J. B. Gray gave "The memory of Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson, who vindicated the principal of no Taxation without Representation." [It was now a very difficult matter to obtain a hearing for the speaker.] Mr. Kennedy gave "The progress of liberal opinions in the despotic states of Europe;" Mr. Leith gave "Mr. Hume (Honest Joseph) and economical Reform;" and Baillie Hendry gave "speedy restoration of Poland to the rank of an independent nation." At a quarter past twelve Lord Durham and his friends quitted the table, and the Chairman said they must all be convinced that the present meeting had done more for reform than any thing that had ever occurred in Glasgow, but as Lord Durham, fatigued with his toils, had, retired to bed, he proposed that they should now drink "good night" and retire. They did so and the meeting broke up.—*Atlas, Nov.* 2.

WORKING OF THE LAW OF LIBEL SENSIBLE MANCHESTER JURIES.

The trial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, the spirited editor of the *Manchester Times*, on an indictment for libel, presents some points which ought not to pass unnoticed. It will be seen that even under the existing law, Juries *may* give a conscientious verdict, in spite of the dictum of the Judge. Mr. Prentice was accused of publishing a malicious and scandalous libel. The circumstances of the case are quite insignificant,—it was a mere newspaper squabble; but there was no evidence to prove *malice* on the part of Mr. Prentice,—though the letter in which the libel was said to be contained, certainly had a tendency to bring the complainant into ridicule and contempt; and it would seem he richly deserved to be so exposed, for he had made a calumnious charge against Mr. Prentice, which he would neither retract nor justify. The Judge, according to the righteous practices of Judges in libel cases, told the Jury that the publication was a libel, if it had the tendency to bring the complainant into ridicule and contempt, and that the law would infer malice. But the Jury yielded their assent to the acute and forcible argument of Mr. Prentice, who maintained that the averments in the indictment must be *proved* not *inferred*. This is the doctrine of Bentham: who held that where falsehood or malice is charged, the words are not to be construed as mere surplusage, but as things necessary to be proved. In July 1831, another Manchester Jury acquitted this same defendant on an indictment for libel, on the ground that *falsehood* was not proved. Having this verdict before his eyes, the prosecutor, in the case which was tried last week, did not pretend that the libel was false, but that it was malicious. The common sense of the Jury revolted at the monstrous doctrine that they were to find a man guilty of a malicious libel when not a scintilla of evidence was adduced to *prove* malice, and they accordingly acquitted the defendant.

Here, then, we have two instances of Juries having insisted upon falsehood in the one case, and malice in the other, being *proved* before they would find the accused guilty. That this is agreeable to sound sense, is plain; but Juries should be told that it is agreeable to law also, in the opinion of one of the best jurists that the world ever saw. There are the dicta of Lord Mansfield and other Judges on the side of oppression and absurdity; there is the deliberate opinion of Bentham on the side of justice and common sense. Let Juries refuse to suffer their understandings, to be hoodwinked by the solemn nonsense of the Bench, and insist upon proof of the charge in cases of libel, just as doggedly as if they were cases of horse-stealing or murder. Why should guilt be *inferred* in one case more than another?

The verdict of the Jury on the recent trial of Mr. Prentice—finding the publication of a certain letter, but "without malice"—was plainly one of acquittal, They negatived expressly the imputation of malice, which they were directed to infer. Yet we see that the Clerk endeavoured to falsify the verdict, and pervert the meaning of the Jury; and so much was the Judge nettled, that he would not allow till next day that the defendant was acquitted. The constant leaning of Judges and official persons against defendants in libel cases, is another reason why Juries should be careful not to allow their understandings to be mystified by judicial dogmas.

If Bentham's construction of the law were generally admitted, it may be said, the law requires little alteration. But although intelligent and independent Juries will sometimes be found to return verdicts in accordance with Bentham's interpretation of it, most Juries are not intelligent, but are led entirely by the Judge, who exercises his right of giving an opinion on the law of the case, very much in the tone of a command. At present, different interpretations are put upon the law: it is therefore necessary that it should be clearly defined—that men should have something more certain to rely upon than the opinion of a Judge or the intelligence of a Jury. In the meanwhile, until the law is placed upon a better footing, we recommend all Juries to follow the example set them at Manchester; and, whether the form of trial be by criminal or *ex officio* informations, or by indictment, never to find a man guilty, till it has been *proved before them that he is so.—Spectator.*

SUPERNATURAL ORIGIN OF THE LATE FIRE.

While the press in general is making sport of the alarming evidence of Mr. Cooper touching the "destruction by fire"—*burning down* is too familiar a phrase for so awful a catastrophe—of the Houses of Lords and Commons, it is consolatory to find one or two at least of our contemporaries regarding that evidence, so decidedly given and so steadily adhered to, with the serious attention due to the shocking conclusion that must be inferred from it,—namely, that it was the work of an incendiary, whose troubled conscience could not contain the weight of anticipatory guilt, and who, to relieve his breast from the deadly freight of his dark purpose, whispered it beforehand to the world, just in time for the news to outrun the speed of the mail.

The scoffers—and candour claims the confession that the *Spectator* was one of them—must now be awed into a conviction that "the burning of the Exchequer tallies in the flues was only the proximate cause of the two Houses: and that it had an ultimate origin, which, though hitherto involved in obscurity, the following remarkable circumstances throw a mysterious light upon. We are indebted for this information to the *Morning Herald* published on the fearful 5th of November; which records the reported apparition of a phantom in the vaults and passages leading to the Guy Faux cellars—doubtless the ghost of that Popish caitiff. It was never visible until after twilight; and was so circumspect in its motions, that if watched, it would disappear in an instant. Alas for the fate of the two Houses! the warnings of the spirit were disregarded until too late. It was not till after the fire that the circumstance was remembered; when "it caused great excitement in the vicinity;" The *Herald*, in stating these ominous facts, with a degree of incredulity which is not common in that journal, hesitates to believe the truth of the statement, not having been able to trace the report to an authentic source: but its own shrewd hint—that persons may be shy of coming forward to give their evidence, lest they should be implicated, or at least be exposed to the derision with which the highly intelligent testimony of Mr. Cooper was received, merely because it was not corroborated, and therefore deemed increditable—explains away this objection.

But if the wary mind and profound judgment of our contemporary remain unsatisfied, the following fact, which we also find in his columns, should have convinced him. The word CURAT was observed to be written on many parts of the walls, pillars, &c, about three months since; and one of these inscriptions, written in a good legible hand with chalk, was actually seen the other day, on the wall of a passage leading to the Speaker's house! On the discovery of this important evidence, the *Herald* instituted immediate inquiry: When it was ascertained, that in August last, a country-looking mechanic or labourer, of middle size, but robust, and with "rather a dogged expression," (the natural expression of so hardened a criminal) came *unseen* (!!) through the outer wicket, and was observed writing the mysterous dissyllable with chalk on the walls. He was questioned, but was unable to give any account of himself! Yet he was unfortunately allowed to go away! That a countryman should write a Latin word, is a circumstance of no ordinary suspicion: but the unseen approach and equally unaccountable disappearance of the individual—for we suspect the fact to be that he vanished—coupled with the apparition of the phantom, point strongly to a supernatural cause.

The unaccountable prevalence of the slang phrase "flare-up among the lower classes, too, was another indication of the recent calamity. The origin of that otherwise unmeaning expression, and its application, were equally obscure until the flames of the burning Houses threw so fearful a light upon it. This corroborative fact appears to have escaped the acute perception of our contemporary the *Herald*.

But the climax to this accumulation of evidence is to be found in the fact—which not the most hardy will dispute—that on the morning of the 5th November, "the supposed extinguished flames burst out with renovated fierceness from the vaulted caverns in which Guy Faux and his companions held their infernal conclave." Happily, the fire was extinguished, or, the ruins themselves would have been consumed.

What other inference can be drawn from this chain of circumstances, than that the fire was the work of a diabolical Swing—an incendiary possessed by the evil spirit of Guy Faux himself, who only anticipated the anniversary of his once frustarted intention, in order to make sure of accomplishing his object? The disappearance of the bundle of matches found in the Speaker's garden, and never since heard of—the fact of the fire happening at low-water, and at a time when the attendants had gone to their tea—are evidences of design. The insensibility of Mrs. Wright, the Housekeeper, to the smoke that was observed in the House of Lords, and the contradictions of the messenger and fire-lighter—are proofs that the dæmon of destruction had involved the affair in smoke, which the breath of our contemporary has happily blown away.—*Spectator, Nov.* 8.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.—Intelligence has just reached us of the death of this venerable nobleman, who expired this morning at his seat, Knowsley Park. The house of Stanley is one of the most ancient in Great Britain, and the earldom is the second in the British peerage. His Lordship was born in the year 1752, and for 60 years held the high office of Lord Lieutenant of the Country Palatine of Lancaster.—*Liverpool Standard.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, Tuesday.—We had about 4,000 bales of cotton sold to-day at the extreme prices of yesterday, and a very firm market, about one-half of which has been taken by speculators, mostly American discriptions, from 8*d.* to 10¼*d.*

A letter from Rome (says the *Quotidienne*) announces that the Pope has presented to Marshal Bourmont a country seat, with 600,000 francs out of gratitude for the service d'*Messanger*.

Intelligence of Captain Back, who, it will be recollected, went in search of Captain Ross, was received on Friday. The return of Captain Ross and his crew to England was known to Captain Back on the 25th of April last. It appears, from communications up to the 4th of May, from Fort Reliance, east end of Great Slave Lake, that Captain Back was preparing to depart, with a view of prosecuting the ulterior objects of the expedition.

BOMBAY,—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No.* 1, *Nesbit Lane Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR *are received.*